MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA NEWS-LETTER

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Edited by Const. J. Alexopoulos, Secretary-Treasurer

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II. OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND COMMITTEES

OF THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Officers of the Society for 1956

President - 1956.....Ralph Emerson, University of California
President-elect - 1956.....Donald P. Rogers, New York Botanical Garden.
Vice-President - 1956.....John Raper, Harvard University.
Secretary-Treasurer - 1954-1956.....Constantine J. Alexopoulos, Michigan State University.
Councilors - East - 1955 - 1956.....Leland Shanor, University of Illinois.
1956 - 1957.....William W. Diehl, U.S.D.A.
West - 1955 - 1956.....C. Gardner Shaw, Washington State College.
1956 - 1957.....Richard K. Benjamin, Rancho Santa Anna Botanical Garden.
Historian.....Donald P. Rogers, New York Botanical Garden.

Official Representatives and Other New Appointees

Representatives to the Council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science - 1955-1956. Ralph Emerson, University of California.
1956-1957. George W. Fischer, Washington State College.

Representative on the Governing Board, American Institute of Biological Sciences - John N. Couch, University of North Carolina.

Representative on the Board of Trustees, American Type Culture Collection - C. L. Lefebvre, Office of Experiment Stations U.S.D.A.

Representative to the National Research Council - F. K. Sparrow, University of Michigan.

Representative to the Agricultural Research Institute - C. L. Lefebvre, Office of Experiment Stations, U.S.D.A.

Representative on the Biological Stains Commission - L. S. Olive, Columbia University

New Member of the Editorial Board of MYCOLOGIA (reappointment 1956-1960) - Edith K. Cash, U.S.D.A.

Committees of the Society

Committee on Nomenclature

D. P. Rogers, Chm.
G. W. Fischer
F. D. Kern
A. H. Smith
J. N. Couch
C. W. Dodge
L. E. Wehmeyer
G. B. Cummins

Committee on Medical Mycology

C. W. Emmons, Chm.
Libero Ajello
R. W. Benham
A. L. Carrion
N. F. Conant
C. W. Dodge
E. D. DeLamater

Membership Committee

C. T. Rogerson, Chm.
S. J. P. Chilton
C. M. Christensen
Chas. L. Fergus
J. W. Groves
R. H. Haskins
G. W. Keitt
R. P. Korf
A. J. Mix
M. B. Morrow
L. S. Olive
M. A. Petty
O. A. Plunkett
Rene Pomerleau
C. G. Shaw
W. H. Weston
F. T. Wolf
C. F. Weber
L. E. Wehmeyer
C. E. Yarwood
A. W. Ziegler

Sustaining Membership Committee

E. J. Backus, Chm.
L. M. Ames
E. S. Beneke
G. D. Darker
E. L. Dulaney
J. C. Gilman
David Gottlieb
W. D. Gray
C. W. Hesseltine
J. M. McGuire
E. M. Mrak
A. E. Prince
E. T. Reese
John Routien
A. H. Smith

Finance Committee

W J. Robbins, Chm.
Joseph C. Gilman
Kenneth B. Raper
Const. J. Alexopoulos, Treasurer, Ex Officio

Committee on Research Grants and Publications

John Ehrlich, 1954-1956
Gladys Baker, Chm., 1955-1957
Robert M. Page, 1956-1958

Committee to Aid A.I.B.S. on Biological Handbook

V. M. Cutter, Chm.
W. J. Nickerson
G. D. Darker

Committee on Publication of Memorials

Editor-in-Chief of MYCOLOGIA, G. W. Martin
Historian of the Society, D. P. Rogers
President of the Society, Ralph Emerson

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Board of Editors for MYCOLOGIA MEMOIRS

M. P. Backus, Chm., 1954-1956
L. J. Wickerham, 1955-1957
G. B. Cummins, 1956-1958

Committee on Preparation of Vocational Guidance Information

R. P. Korf, Chm.
W. H. Bragonier
C. M. Christensen
John Ehrlich
L. S. Olive
W. W. Ray

III. REPORT OF THE ACTING SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR THE PERIOD

JUNE 1, 1954 to SEPTEMBER 1, 1955

This report covers the period June 1, 1954 to September 1, 1955.

A. Financial Condition. The financial condition of the Society continues to be healthy.

On September 1, 1955 our checking account stood unencumbered at $2,970.75. This figure includes $1,520.75 for operating expenses and $1,450.00 from sustaining membership funds which are set aside for special purposes according to Council action.

No change has been made in our investments during the period covered by this report. Our investments consist of:

1. The Life Membership Fund (U. S. Treasury Bonds at face value).....$800.00
2. Monograph fund (Savings account).....955.39
3. Invested operational reserve fund (U.S. Savings Bonds Series F & G at face value).....1,300.00

An additional $550.00 is to be transferred to the Monograph Fund from the checking account as per Council decision, September 1954. This fund will then amount to $1,505.39.

Our total assets at the present time amount to $6,026.14 as compared to $5,796.98 last year.

B. Membership

As of September 1, 1955 there were 698 members in the Society, an increase of 19 over June 1, 1954. Of these 648 are regular members, 6 are life members, 10 are associate, 9 emeritus, 2 corresponding, 20 sustaining, and 3 affiliated societies. Forty six members of various categories have not paid their 1955 dues as yet.

During this period 65 new members were enrolled, 57 resigned or were dropped, 2 changed their status from regular to associate, and 5 died. The last 5 are: Vera Charles of Washington, D. C., John Dearness of London, Ontario, E. J. Gilbert, of Paris France, William T. Helmuth of New York City, and Lee R. Tehon of Urbana, Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. Beneke
Acting Secretary - Treasurer

III. THE ANNUAL MEETING - 1955, EAST LANSING

Michigan State University at East Lansing was the host institution for the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Society held once more in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

The Committee on Local Arrangements consisted of: E. S. Benoke, Chairman, Eugene H. Lucas, and Const. J. Alexopoulos. The last of these escaped most of the earlier headaches of the Committee by conveniently being out of the country; the other two members are to be congratulated for the splendid arrangements they made for the Society.

The program included sixty papers of mycological interest, about a third of which were presented in joint sessions with the Microbiological Section of the Botanical Society of America (Alfred Sussman, Chairman).

In addition to the program of submitted papers, the members of the Society heard the Presidential Address "Fundamentals of Mycology" delivered by President W. W Diehl, and the Sixth Annual Lecture "Are Fungi Plants?" prepared by Dr. G W. Martin, but delivered by Dr. Donald P. Rogers, because of Dr. Martin's illness.

At the business meeting of the Society, the Acting Secretary, Dr. E. S. Benoke presented his report for 1955, as given on page 3.

The Vice-President presented his report on the Foray and the Society passed a motion thanking the Foray Committee and the Director of the Kellogg Gull Lake Biological Station of Michigan State University for the excellent facilities provided.

The Business Manager of MYCOLOGIA presented his report which will be published in the journal.

Upon the recommendations of the Council the Society approved the resolution of the Special Committee on the National Index of Fungal Cultures which is as follows:

Resolution for Presentation to the Council of the Mycological Society of America

Whereas the Quartermaster Research and Development Center, U. S. Army, has in the interest of the national defense indicated its need for a National Index of Fungus Cultures, and

Whereas information contained in such an Index would be available to mycologists and other investigators and hence would be a substantial aid to mycology and to the promotion of researches on the fungi, and

Whereas the Pioneering Research Division of the Quartermaster Research and Development Center, U. S Army, employs a professional staff of mycologists that is able to assemble and maintain such an Index, and

Whereas the Quartermaster Corps of the Department of the Army has indicated its intention of providing adequate staff and support for the continuation of such an Index,

Be it resolved that the Council of the Mycological Society of America heartily endorse the establishment of such an Index and lend its continuing support to the Quartermaster in the creation, maintenance, and improvement of said Index in the interest of the national defense and for the promotion of researches on the fungi, and

Be it further resolved that as in initial step toward activating this endorsement, the Society direct the President of the Mycological Society of America to provide the Quartermaster with the names of individuals from its membership who by experience and knowledge of the fungi are best qualified to advise the Quartermaster relative to the creation, content and continuing maintenance of a National Index of Fungus Cultures.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor M. Cutter
Ross W. Davidson
C. L. Lefebvre
C. W. Hesseltine
Kenneth B. Raper, Chairman
Advisory Committee on QMC Index

The following business, deemed advisable to report to you at this time, was transacted by the Council of the Society at its Annual Meeting September 5, 1955:

1. The Council approved the resolution of the Special Committee on the National Index of Fungal Cultures and instructed the Secretary to present it to the Society for approval (see paragraph above).
2. The Council approved the report of the Committee on Research Grants and accordingly decided:
   a. To award a $100.00 grant to each of the following investigators for 1956: Dr. Arif El-Ani, Mrs. Ming-Shan Sun, & Dr. Elmer D. Leppik.
   b. To discontinue the Mycological Society Research Grants after this yea
   c. To establish a Graduate Fellowship in Mycology carrying a stipend of $750.00 to be awarded annually at the discretion of the Committee on Research Grants, to a worthy graduate student, and instructed the Committee to set up standards, and to distribute application forms through the Secretary's Office.
3. The Council voted to contribute $200.00 to the American Type Culture Collection as an aid for publishing a new catalog of cultures in 1956.
4. The Council approved the Vocational Guidance Brochure under the title, "Molds, Mycology, and You," and instructed the Secretary to take initial steps for its publication.
5. The Council voted to hold the 23rd annual meeting of the Society at Storrs, Connecticut, in 1956 in conjunction with A.I.B.S. and to participate in the A.A.A.S. meetings in 1956 by organizing a symposium on some appropriate topic.

New members were formally elected and the results of the election of officers were announced. The Presidential Address followed the adjournment of the business meeting.

Should we have a Mycological Society Dinner?

At the last Annual Meeting at East Lansing, a number of MSA members brought up the subject of the possibility of initiating an Annual Mycological Society Dinner in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

Such an undertaking would naturally require the support of a sufficient number of members to make it possible, and it was suggested that an expression of opinion about the project would be the natural starting point. You are, therefore, requested to fill in the form below and mail to: CONST. J. ALEXOPOULOS, MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, BOTANY, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN.

1. Do you attend the Annual Meeting of the Mycological Society?
   Seldom ____
   Occasionally ____
   Often ____
   Regularly ____

2. Are you planning to attend in 1956?
   Yes ____
   No ____

3. Are you in favor of initiating an Annual Mycological Society Dinner?
   Yes ____
   No ____

4. If a Mycological Society Dinner were to be held in 1956 would you attend?
   Yes ____
   Probably ____
   No ____

5. If you have any comments please write them on the back of this form.

IV. THE ANNUAL FORAY

A. The 1954 Foray - Gainesville

Those who attended the 1954 Foray at Gainesville, Florida, and have not as yet sent a list of the fungi they collected at the Foray to Dr. D. P. Rogers, are requested to do so at once.

B. The 1955 Foray - Southern Michigan.

The Mycological Foray for 1955 was held at the Kellogg Gull Lake Biological Station of Michigan State University at Hickory Corners, Michigan, September 2 - 5. Thanks to the genial efforts of Dr. Morofsky and his staff, the accommodations for our persons and for the scientific work were superb. A two-month drought was broken only 3 days before the Foray opened; nevertheless the collecting was quite good, and the hauls from Yankee Springs State Park and from Warren Woods will be long remembered. About 45 persons were present throughout the Foray; some 63 were in attendance for all or part of the activities.

Lists of collections should be sent to Dr. J. L. Lowe, College of Forestry, Syracuse 10, New York.

Prints (8 x 10) of the Foray group photograph may be obtained by sending one dollar for each print desired to Mr. H. T. Tweedie, 129 Anna Street, Dayton 7, Ohio. Price includes postage to any address in the United States and Canada. A list of persons attending the Foray may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society.

C. The 1956 Foray - Tentative plans.

Dr. John R. Raper, Vice-President for 1956 announces the following tentative plans for the next Foray:

The possibility of basing the 1956 Foray on Camp Sargent of Boston University in Petersboro, New Hampshire is being explored. The camp, which has ample sleeping and eating accommodations and several large meeting rooms, owns a large area of varied terrain; Mt. Monadnock is close at hand.

Professor G. S. Torrey, Department of Botany, University of Connecticut, Storrs, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Local Foray Committee and has indicated the following as members of his committee:

Professor J. S. Boyce -- Yale University
Dr. Alma Waterman - New Haven, Connecticut
Dr. Vincent W. Cochrane - Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut

One or more additional members of the local committee will be designated at a later time.

V. THE STATUS OF MYCOLOGIA

Volume 47 will run to approximately 950 pages. This number of pages has been made possible only because certain papers have been printed at the expense of institutions with which the authors are connected. Papers for the January-February issue of 1956 are now (October 24) nearly all in the hands of the printer and papers accepted will very nearly fill the March-April issue. There are on hand about 30 manuscripts on which action has not yet been taken. Some of these have been returned to the authors for revision but nearly all are expected back. If accepted, these papers will run into the September-October issue of 1956.

It seems clear that something should be done about this situation. There are very few papers which could not be shortened to some extent without omitting anything of importance. Many could be cut in half. This is a difficult matter, since only a specialist in any field can decide what is essential and what is not. But clumsy and circumlocutory phraseology can often be replaced by simple, direct statements, resulting not only in shortening the text but improving the presentation.

Taxonomic papers, by their nature, take a great deal of space, and when new taxa are proposed, Latin diagnoses are necessary. It should be pointed out, however, that the Latin diagnosis need not be a literal translation of the full English description. It should be shortened to give the essential facts and the necessary elaboration may be left to the vernacular discussion. A very complete Latin description, omitting the English diagnosis, is equally satisfactory, but will probably meet with less favor. In no case is it necessary to repeat collection details given in one language by a translation into the other, and such duplication will in the future be deleted.

Papers involving experimental work usually require tables, but tabular material is very expensive to set up and should be kept to the minimum essential to substantiate results. Lines are sometimes necessary, particularly in complicated tables, but in many cases they are not essential and in such cases they should be omitted. The saving can be used to print more pages.

Authors sometimes mention, in correspondence, their "right" to 20 or 30 pages. As I understand it, this is not a right, but a limit. If any author says in 20 pages what could be presented effectively in 10, then an editor is justified in asking him to condense his manuscript accordingly, regardless of the fact that the author concerned has not submitted a paper for two or three years.

On the same inside back cover on which these limits are printed, there are other matters authors should consider. One of these is the matter of double-spacing the manuscript. Many authors assume that this applies only to the body of the text and that tabular data, literature citations, author's address, explanation of figures, etc., do not matter. These are usually the things that require the largest amount of editorial marking. EVERYTHING should be double-spaced.

New taxa should always go to the left margin, where they will be printed in bold-face type, and the validating Latin diagnosis should follow immediately as a complete paragraph. Such indications as "sp. nov." etc., should appear only in connection with the valid publication; especially not in the title. This is a matter often disregarded, and is a frequent source of confusion in citations.

Bibliographies are always printed in alphabetical order. References to them in the text may be either by date (Jones, 1953), or by number (6). If there are two or more authors, the initials of the first author only are printed after the surname, e.g., Smith, J. L. and B. B. Brown, NOT Smith, J. L. and Brown, B. B. Exceptional measurements, when put in parentheses, do not have a space between the dash and the parenthesis, e.g. (10-)12-15(-16.5) x (4-)5-6µ, NOT (10-) 12-15 (-16.5) x (4.5-) 5-67. If you do not have a µ on your typewriter,

a lower case u with a straight pen line at the left side makes a good substitute. If the author doesn't put that in, then the editor must. These are all little things, but they make a great deal of work for the editor when they are neglected.

It is not possible in the limited space available in the journal to give complete details concerning the preparation of all kinds of papers. Over a period of many years MYCOLOGIA has established a format. This is not fixed, but has developed and is developing. No one would contend that it is the best possible format, but few would claim that any paper should be printed in any form any author should choose to adopt. Furthermore, there is a good deal of work involved in preparing papers for publication and this is very greatly ameliorated by reasonable standards of uniformity. There is, therefore, a very real obligation imposed on those who submit papers to MYCOLOGIA to consult comparable papers in recent issues and to arrange their papers in accordance with current usage of the journal. If the usage ought to be changed, suggestions to the Board of Editors will always receive careful consideration.

G. W. Martin
Editor-in-Chief

VI. MYCOLOGIA MEMOIRS

Funds are now available to publish a work of 75 to 200 pages as the initial item in the new monograph series jointly sponsored by our Society and the New York Botanical Garden. As has previously been announced, use of this avenue of publication is restricted to members of the Mycological Society of America. It is to be emphasized, however, that the new organ is open for contributions in all fields of mycology; and it may be assumed that, over the years, its pages will reflect the shifting trends in fungal research. Although at the outset only items promising substantial sales can be considered, since the Memoirs must operate on a revolving fund basis, it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to publish also some meritorious works of more limited appeal. The Memoirs Committee and Editorial Board, listed below, would welcome communications from Society members who may have material which they believe would be suitable for one of the early memoirs or who may know of work in preparation which they would recommend for inclusion in the series. Any suggestions whatever that might assist in the successful launching of the new organ will be gratefully received.

L. J. Wickerham
D. P. Rogers
G. B. Cummins
M. P. Backus, Chairman

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH GRANTS

August 1, 1955

President W. W. Diehl and Members of the Council
The Mycological Society of America
East Lansing, Michigan

This is the report of your committee for the year 1954-1955. The report is in three parts.

Part 1, Grants Recommended

An announcement inviting applications for grants in 1955 was published in the MSA NEWSLETTER (5: 18, Dec. 1954) and in MYCOLOGIA (46: 842, Nov.-Dec. 1954). The committee understood that the general statement of policy expressed therein was in accordance with previous deliberations and decisions of the Council. In accordance also with information provided by the Secretary-Treasurer in a letter dated February 20, 1955, the Committee operated on the understanding that a sum of $900 was at its disposal. We are recommending that $300 be awarded in research grants. Applications for research grants were received from three members of the Society. Three grants were unanimously recommended by the committee and are submitted herewith for final action by the Council.

Arif S. El-Ani, Visiting Investigator, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, California -- $100 to help defray living and travel expenses for research on cytology of Hypomyces solani. (Applicant has 2 publications. He has received no previous MSA grant.)

Elmer E. Leppik, Professor of Biology, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota - - $100 to defray one third of travel, photographic, and other expenses for completion of research on phylogeny of the rusts. (Applicant has 2 publications. He has received MSA grants in 1953 and 1954).

Mrs. Ming-Shan Sun (Clare Chuan-Chang Yu) (housewife), Box 26, Campus Station, Socorro, New Mexico - - $100 to purchase apparatus and supplies for research on spore germination of Ascobolus. (Applicant has 1 publication. She has received no previous MSA grant.)

Part 2. Survey of Policy and Practice

In 1952 the Mycological Society of America announced the availability of funds for research grants "to promote interest in the field of mycology, to further research and to serve as a special publication fund" (MYCOLOGIA 44: 151, Jan.-Feb. 1952).

The funds stem from the annual income received from the sustaining members of the Society and represent the amount remaining after payment of the honorarium for the Annual Lecture. Awards are made by the Research Grants Committee, consisting of three members, after due consideration of applications received. Accordingly awards will now have been made four times. In 1954 it was recommended by the Committee members that the balance of funds remaining after the payment of the honorarium for the Annual Lecture and award of grants-in-aid should be devoted to the publication of Mycologia Memoirs or used at the Council's discretion. No Memoirs have been published yet.

Policies concerning the awards have been variable during the period, 1952-1955 inclusive, and the merits of the program have been questioned from time to time by different members of the Committee. It seems appropriate to review the entire program at this time in order to bring some positive recommendations for future procedure before the Council at the September meetings in East Lansing, Michigan.

Awards have been made on an annual basis, the Committee deciding each year the amount to be allocated to grants, as e.g. in 1953 when the total was limited to $300. Data on the awards which have been made may be tabulated as follows:

Year	Total Fund Available	Number of Applicants	Number of Awards	Total of Awards
1952	$1050.00 ? (Total of 2 yrs.)	12	10	$950.00
1953	300.00	7	3	250.00
1954	1050.00	6	4	500.00
1955	900.00	3	3 (recom.)	300.00

The usual grant has been for $100 although two $50 grants have been made, one by request. Grants have been awarded to a total of 16 different applicants. There have been four renewals of grants to three of the applicants. One double grant was made on the understanding that it was terminal. One grant was returned unused. Those receiving the awards are chiefly established biologists although one recipient may be classified as an "amateur mycologist". Awards have been made to cover the cost of equipment and materials, to defray travel and living expenses in connection with research and to pay for publication costs.

Criticism by Committee members has been levelled at this program of awards for several reasons. It has been stated that the program itself would not ordinarily interest those carrying on significant research because the sum offered was too small to be of much help to

persons in large universities or active research centers. Such investigators would already have access to other funds on a larger scale. Other Committee members have reiterated the opinion that the awards should benefit younger persons in the smaller institutions where funds are less readily secured. In spite of the fact that announcements have indicated such preferential consideration among applicants, this group does not seem well represented. It is obvious that the number of applications has dwindled conspicuously even in the few years the program has been in operation. Funds available, although limited, keep to a fairly consistent level.

As a means of reaching the younger members of the Society the Committee proposed in 1954 that a program of graduate scholarships be established. This proposal was presented in the Committee's annual report to the Council at the Gainesville, Florida, meetings*. The Council approved the Committee report but did not instruct the Committee to take immediate action on the scholarships. Consequently only research grants were announced by the Committee for 1955.

The foregoing facts would serve to emphasize the desirability of assessing all past practices and proposals for the disposition of the funds so that the widest and best usage of them may be obtained in the future. Past practices and policies include:

1. Award of grants for research, including a renewal policy, now limited to three grants in five years (MYCOLOGIA 46: 842, 1954). The grants to be for a stated amount, $100; or if larger, the grant to be non-renewable. The balance of funds to be used for the publication of Mycologia Memoirs or used at the Council's descretion.

2. Eligibility of applicants decided by the Committee, each application to be judged upon its merits. In 1953 and 1954 a general philosophy of evaluation was expressed in the annual announcements (MYCOLOGIA 45: 978, 1953, and 46: 842, 1954). --- "Special consideration will be given, therefore, to those applicants who have least access to other research funds: to younger mycologists in the early years of their careers, to investigators in smaller institutions where internal funds are particularly limited, and to those who are engaged upon projects which do not ordinarily derive ready support from large granting agencies such as the Institutes and Foundations".

If grants-in-aid remain as the means of encouraging mycological research, it would be advisable to consider earlier announcement or a later deadline in order to ensure that applicants have adequate time at their disposal. An announcement in SCIENCE and the A.I.B.S. BULLETIN would be an additional help. If the Society decides to depart from this practice, other suggestions should be reviewed and proposed. Suggestions so far include:

* MSA NEWSLETTER 5(2): 16-17, Dec. 1954

1. The use of all funds for the publication of Mycologia Memoirs.

2. Establishment of a definite ratio in the allocation of funds between the grants-in-aid and Mycologia Memoirs. No specific ratio has been proposed.

3. Award of annual prizes for outstanding papers published by younger members.

4. Limitation of grants to younger persons, say under 25 or 30.

5. An increase in the amount offered for each grant-in-aid. Perhaps the offer of funds in the order of $300 would attract more serious consideration.

6. Establishment of graduate scholarships in mycology.

The last proposal seems to have genuine merit for it automatically would encourage the younger people whom the Society is seeking to help, would be a very real honor for the recipient and would serve as a distinguishing feature of the Mycological Society in the biological world. If and when such a program is implemented, it would be well that wide advertisement be made in ample time. Timing is very important in graduate circles. The number of awards per year and the stipend offered would necessarily depend on available funds. Considering current receipts, it would appear that one scholarship of $750 might be feasible. This stipend would be sizable enough to be really attractive. An award of this amount easily might free a Ph. D. candidate from routine duties in a final and/or critical year of research. This kind of award would be a distinct honor provided the Society treated it as such. A further recommendation might be made that the Society aim to build the funds to the point that the stipend could be doubled or at least conspicuously increased. Fellowships of $1500 or more are common today. One worthwhile grant would be preferable to several smaller ones.

Part 3. Recommendations

Your committee unanimously and strongly recommends that the Council now authorize the immediate establishment of at least one annual, but non-renewable MSA Graduate Scholarship, carrying a stipend of not less than $750, the number and value of such scholarships to be subject to the funds available for this purpose from year to year.

The sum available in any year would be the amount received in that year from Sustaining Memberships, less the honorarium for the Annual Lecture and whatever sums may be specifically allocated to the Memoirs. Research grants would be terminated after 1955. The unexpended balances that may accumulate would constitute a reserve to be dispersed from time to time at the discretion of the Council for publication of Mycologia Memoirs, for additional Graduate Scholarships, or for other purposes.

Your committee further recommends that the Council inform the committee chairman of its action in this matter in sufficient time for effective action by the committee in 1956.

Respectfully submitted,

Gladys E. Baker,
Ralph Emerson
John Ehrlich, Chairman
Committee on Research Grants

VIII. THE MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP IN MYCOLOGY

Applications for the Graduate Fellowship in Mycology will be received for 1956-57. The fellowship carries a stipend of $750. Eligible candidates must be pre-doctoral students in residence at the institution where they are registered for the Ph. D. degree. A fellow may hold additional appointments, not to exceed half-time.

Forms for application may be obtained after January 1, 1956, from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Applications are due by February 15, 1956.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

As of November 1, 1955, the membership of the Society was constituted as follows:

Life Members.....6
Regular Members.....644

Ala.	3	Mich.	43	Tenn.	6	Egypt	1
Ariz.	2	Minn.	18	Tex.	6	El Savador	1
Ark.	6	Miss.	2	Utah	5	France	3
Calif.	42	Mo.	8	Vt.	2	Great Britain	8
Colo.	1	Mont.	2	Va.	11	Greece	1
Conn.	11	Nebr.	1	Wash.	10	Hawaii	1
Del.	2	Nev.	0	W. Va.	9	India	7
D. C.	7	N. H.	0	Wisc.	19	Italy	2
Fla.	16	N. J.	19	Wyo.	1	Japan	1
Ga.	9	N. M.	3	Argentina	2	Mexico	4
Ida.	4	N. Y.	51	Belgium	1	Nigeria	1
Ill.	27	N. C	9	Brazil	10	Norway	3
Ind.	14	N. D.	1	B. W. I.	1	Pakistan	3
Ia.	18	Ohio	18	Canada	55	Phillipines	1
Kan.	6	Okla.	3	Ceylon	1	Puerto Rico	4
Ky.	1	Ore.	6	China	2	South Africa	3
La.	12	Penna.	26	Colombia	1	Spain	1
Me.	4	R. I.	3	Costa Rica	3	Sweden	3
Md.	19	S. C.	3	Cuba	4	Switzerland	3
Mass.	19	S. D.	2	Denmark	1	Thailand	1
						Yugoslavia	1

Associate Members 9
Emeritus Members.....9
Corresponding Members.....3
Sustaining Members.....17

Abbott Laboratories
American Cyanamid Company
Baltimore Biological Laboratory, Inc.
Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc.
Buckman Laboratories, Inc.
CIBA Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.
Difco Laboratories
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Lilly Research Laboratories
Lederle Laboratories, Div. American Cyanamid Co.
Nuodex Products Co., Inc.
Ortho Research Foundation
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
The Squibb Institute for Medical Research
Standard Brands, Inc.
Arthur H. Thomas Company
Wallerstein Co., Inc.

Affiliated Societies.....4

Boston Mycological Club
Mycological Society of San Francisco
Oregon Mycological Society

Total 692

1956 Membership Drive

From the figures quoted above, it is evident that our membership has shown some increase over that of last year. The Membership Committee promises to continue its activities, and calls on all members of the Society to be on the alert for new recruits. To assist the committee, your editor is attaching an application card to this page for your use in enrolling one new member. Please note that dues are now $7.50 ~~and not $6.00 as stated on the back of the card.~~ Additional cards may be obtained from Dr. C. T. Rogerson, Chairman, Membership Committee, Department of Botany, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, or from the Secretary of the Society

New Members - 1955

The following were elected to membership in the Society at the Business meeting on September 5, 1955.

Regular

Amatayakul, T.	Bangkok, Thailand
Bandoni, R. J.	Iowa City, Iowa
Berry, C. R.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Blinn, E F.	Woodbury, New Jersey
Bocobo, F. C.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Brown, F. L.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Bushnell, W. R.	Columbus, Ohio
Critopoulos, P. D.	Athens, Greece
Curl, E. A.	Auburn, Ala.
Duke, R. J.	Heber, Utah
Ferrer, J. B.	Gainesville, Fla.
Franklin, R. T.	Athens, Ga.
Frederick, Lafayette	Baton Rouge, La.
Garner, J. H. B.	Iowa City, Iowa
Gottfried, S.	Sacramento, Calif.
Gray, J E.	Woods Corners, Norwich, N. Y.
Grosklags, James H.	Madison, Wisc.
Hale, M. E. Jr.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Haley, L. D.	New Haven, Conn.
Hanlin, R. T.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Ichida, A. A.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Jarvis, W. R.	Dundee, Scotland

Leathers, C. R.	Salem, Va.
Lee, W. S.	Taiwan, China
McCormick, W. H.	Tuscon, Arizona
McNabb, H. S. Jr.	Ames, Iowa
Maia, H. de Silva	Recife, Brazil
Mayne, R. Y.	New Orleans, La.
Miles, P. G.	Cambridge, Mass.
Mukherji, S. K.	Calcutta, India
Omvik, Aasa	Bergen, Norway
Palmer, J. G.	Washington 6, D. C.
Papazian, H. P.	New Haven, Conn.
Papavizas, G. C.	St. Paul, Minn.
Phaff, H. J.	Davis, Calif.
Pristou, Robert	Star City, W. Va.
Ram, V. C. S.	Madras, S. India
Riehl, W. G.	Dayton, Ohio
Rossy-Valderrama, C. R.	Vego Alto, Puerto Rico
Roshal, J. Y.	Oberlin, Ohio
Schisler, C. L.	University Park, Penna.
Sinski, J. T.	Lafayette, Indiana
Stone, J. C.	Washington, D. C.
Szczawinski, A. F.	Vancouver, Canada
Stewart, G. D.	Pearl River, New York
Tamburo, S. E.	Tuscon, Arizona
Thomas, J. E.	Stillwater, Oklahoma
Townsend, G. F.	Princeton, Ill.
Van Gundy, S. D.	Madison, Wisc.
Walch, H. A.	San Diego, Calif.
Whisler, Howard	APO 251, New York, New York

Associate

Gustafson, M. E.	Waukesha, Wisc.
Halisky, P. M.	Pullman, Wash.

Sustaining

CIBA Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.	Summit, New Jersey
Nuodex Products Co., Inc.	Elizabeth, New Jersey
Ortho Research Foundation	Raritan, New Jersey

Affiliated

Mycological Society of San Francisco	Burlingame, Calif.

Corresponding Member

Franz Petrak	Vienna, Austria

The following have applied for membership to the Society since that date:

Cantino, E. C.	Philadelphia, Penna.
Cercle des Mycologues Amateur de Quebec	Quebec, Canada
Daniels, R. P.	Indianapolis, Inda.
Ellis, J.	Iowa City, Iowa
Farr, M. L.	Iowa City, Iowa
Feldman, C. J.	Beacon, New York
Forrest, M. E.	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Friedman, L.	New Orleans, La.
Goos, R. D.	Iowa City, Iowa
Govindu, H. C.	Pullman, Washington
Nelson, M. R.	Madison, Wisc.
Speairs, R. K., Jr.	Baton Rouge, La.
Tucker, H. A.	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Wilson, G. B.	East Lansing, Mich.

Deceased Members

Elizabeth E. Morse

Miss Elizabeth E. Morse, died on November 13, 1955 in Berkeley, California after a long illness. She was 90 years old.

Clayton Roberts Orton

Dr. C R. Orton of the University of West Virginia, died on June 16, 1955. He was 70 years old.

Dr. John Poindexter
December 18, 1916 - December 11, 1954

Dr. John Poindexter, Assistant Professor of Biology at Occidental College, died suddenly on December 11, 1954 while on a field trip with his class in Ecology, He was born in Pasadena and obtained the A. B and Ph. D. in Botany at Stanford University in 1939 and 1943. His doctorate thesis was on the "Morphology of the Foliar Appendages in the Opuntieae." After leaving the army in 1946, he developed a successful business in Carlsbad, California as a grower and wholesaler of cacti and succulents. He joined the faculty of Occidental College in February, 1952. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Mary Poindexter and two daughters, ages 9 and 7. Dr. Poindexter joined the Mycological Society in May, 1954.

X. 1956 DUES

The Treasurer of the Society asks you to please pay your 1956 dues as soon as possible. Dues notices were mailed out in early October and payment is due by December 20. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Members residing outside of the United States, who pay their dues with

UNESCO coupons, should know that U. S. anks charge 5% for cashing such coupons, and should, therefore, send coupons for U. S. $7.88, instead of $7.50.

A charge is also made for cashing bank drafts and certain other forms of checks as well as UNESCO coupons coming from localities outside the United States. Use International Money Orders wherever possible.

XI. GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

Dr. E M. Gilbert, Professor Emeritus, of the University of Wisconsin, sent a check for $5.00 for the News-Letter. The Editor wishes to extend the Society's thanks and to express his own appreciation to Dr. Gilbert for this, his second contribution.

Miss Elizabeth E. Morse presented the Society, through Dr. E. A. Bessey, with a beautiful brass candelabrum which was accepted by President W. W. Diehl in a short ceremony on the evening of September 3, 1955, while the members of the Society attending the Foray were gathered for the evening program. The President appointed Dr. Bessey as the official custodian of the candelabrum.

XII. PUBLICATIONS

All titles in this section are listed as submitted. No editing can be attempted.

New Books:

"Cryptococcosis", by Dr. M. L. Littman, Dept. of Microbiology, Mt. Sinai Hospital, N. Y. and Dr. L. E. Zimmerman, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.; New York, Grune & Stratton, Inc., approximately 200 pages, 180 illustrations, 33 in color. (Available Nov., 1955)

Christensen, Clyde M., 1955. "Common Fleshy Fungi". VII + 246 pages. Illustrated. Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis. (Photo Offset) Price $3.00.

Publications Received:

The following publications addressed to the Society were received im the Secretary's Office and are available for consultation by members, upon request:

1. Ciencia y Tecnologia. Vol. 5, No. 17 (April-June 1955).
2. Federal Grants and Contracts for Unclassified Research in the Life Sciences. Fiscal Year 1954 (N. S. F.).
3. The Lalor Foundation Program for Faculty Summer Research Awards for 1956.
4. World Convention Dates (Issue of November 1955).

Publications Offered for Sale:

	Titles	For Sale By:
1.	"The Agricaceae of Michigan," by C. H. Kauffman, Vols. I & II, Price - $25.00.	H. T. Cook 6512 40th Avenue University Park Hyattsville, Maryland
2.	About 55 titles from the library of the late Dr. E. J. Gilbert of Paris, France. Titles include works by: Saccardo (Sylloge) Brossadola, Patouillard, Cooke, Tulasne, Fries, Karsten, Lloyd and many others.	Mme. E. J. Gilbert 11 place Vauban Paris VII° France
3.	"Kryptogamen I Pilze," 1884, by Rabenhorst. Copy from library of Adolf Engler. Good condition.	E. M. Gilbert 614 Banco San Marcos, Texas
	-also-	
4.	"Deutschlands Dryptogamen - Flora," or Handbuch. Erster Band Pilze, Leipzig, 1884, 614 pages. Good condition.	
5.	"Mycological Writings," by Lloyd, Vols. III, IV, & VI (Whole or nearly whole volumes). This should prove valuable for anyone wishing to complete his set.	R. P. Korf Dept. Plant Pathology Cornell University Ithaca, New York
	-also-	
6.	"Sydowia," Vols. I - III, 1947-49.	
7.	"Host Index of North American Fungi," by Seymour, (Brand new), Price - $10.00 plus postage.	H. M. Thaung Dept. of Plant Pathology University of Wisconsin Madison 6, Wisconsin
8.	"One Thousand American Fungi," by McIlvaine, Price - $25.00.	D. P. Rogers N. Y. Botanical Garden Bronx Park New York 58, N. Y.
9.	Several books published by the Institute of Microbiology are available for distribution.	Dr. Selman Waksman Institute of Microbiology Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey

Publications Wanted:

	Titles:	Wanted By:
1.	"Mycologia," Vols. 37 & 38.	C. J. Alexopoulos Dept. of Botany Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan

2.	"Researches on Fungi," by A. H. R. Buller.	E. Silver Keeping Dept. Bacteriology University of Alberta Edmonton, Canada
3.	"Mycological Notes," by Lloyd, Nos. 66 - 71. -also- 4. "Mycological Writings," by Lloyd, Vol. VII.	R. P. Korf Dept. Plant Pathology Cornell University Ithaca, New York
5.	"Thelephoroceae, the Genus Stereum," by Burt.	J. L. Lowe College of Forestry Syracuse, New York
6.	"North American Cup-fungi," by F. J. Seaver, (Operculates - supplemented edition preferrably). -also- 7. "North American Cup-fungi (Inoperculates)," by F. V. Seaver.	M. A. Rosinski Dept. of Botany University of Maine Orono, Maine
8.	"Princ ples of Soil Microbiology," by S. A. Waksman.	S. A. Waksman Institute of Microbiology Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey

XIII. RESEARCH MATERIALS

Notices of the availability of cultures of unusual fungi particularly suitable for teaching purposes or for special types of research will be accepted for the News-Letter from those who are willing to distribute such cultures. Requests for cultures of fungi which are not available for sale by the A.T.C.C., and of other research materials will also be accepted for this section.

Cultures Available for Distribution:

1.	Actinomycetes - Large collection available only for special purposes.	Selman Waksman Institute of Microbiology Rutgers University New Brunswick, New Jersey
2.	Haplosporangium bisporale Thaxter	C. W. Hesseltine Fermentation Division Northern Regional Research Lab. Peoria 5, Illinois
3.	Microsporium gypseum var. nana	Cesar A. Fuentes Dept. of Expt'l Pathology University of Havana School of Medicine Havana, Cuba

4. We maintain a stock of the medically important fungi - for the most part isolated from patients in the New Orleans Charity Hospital.

Lorraine Friedman
Dept. of Microbiology
Tulane Medical School
New Orleans 18, Louisanna

Research Materials Wanted:

1. Brown spored species of Merulius, wanted by Wm. B. Cooke. Address small, letter-size, packages to: 1135 Wiltshire Ct., Cincinnati 30, Ohio. Address larger packages to: Wm. B. Cooke, Microbiology, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati 26, Ohio.

2. Isolates, particularly recent ones, of the genera Absidia, Actinomucor, Dicranophora, Parasitella, Phycomyces, Spinellus, and Sporodinia, wanted by C. W. Hesseltine, Fermentation Division, Northern Regional Laboratory, Peoria 5, Illinois.

XIV. MYCOLOGICAL INSTRUCTION IN THE SUMMER OF 1956

Notice has been received that the following mycological instruction will be offered in the summer of 1956:

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Independent research in mycology for graduate students. - Dr. R. P. Korf.

D. C. General Hospital, Washington, D. C.
For the resident pathologists. - Dr. Joseph C. Stone

Instituto Lillo, Argentina.
Dr. Rolf Singer.

University of Havana, Havana, Cuba.
Dr. Cesar A. Fuentes.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Lower Fungi, U. of M. Biological Station. - Douglas Lake.

Universidade do Recife, Brazil.
Advanced research on fungi. - Dr. Augusto C. Batista.

XV. MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Barnard College, New York
Panamanian marine fungi. Study supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. - Dr. Donald D. Ritchie.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
Preparation of a Discomycete Flora of New York is underway. - Richard P. Korf with assistance of collaborators and students.

Instituto Lillo, Argentina

Basidiomycetes of South America. Monographic studies on Pluteus. - Dr. Rolf Singer.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin.

A cooperative testing program with U. S. Quartermaster Corps on the effects of film forming emulsions as protective coatings designed to reduce storage rot losses, in tomatoes, potatoes and cucumbers, is underway.

Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois.

A taxonomic study of the Mucoraceae exclusive of the genera Rhizopus and Mucor. - C. W. Hesseltine.

Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania.

New Research Assistantships on commercial mushrooms established, sponsored from extra-departmental funds, include:

A phisiological study into the mechanism of sporophore production. - Lee C. Schisler.

An investigation of the "mummy" condition in commercial mushrooms for which no causal factor has yet been proven. - Edward L. Merck

Further strain selection from irradiated spores. - Doris A. Reinecchl.

Plant Pathology Laboratory, Ontario, Canada.

Identification of soil fungi and their maintenance in Culture Collection (incidental to the study of soil microbiology in relation to plant diseases). John Lynden Townshend.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

1) Specificity of Actinomycin, 2) nutrient requirements of fungi and actinomycetes, 3) formation and activity of antibiotics by microorganisms, 4) intermediate metabolism of certain fungi. - Selman A. Waksman.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Cultural differentiations of Candida albicans and Cryptococcus Neoformans with special reference to primary isolation. - Herbert Hasenclever, Albert Preston McKee.

Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, Louisanna.

Factors influencing the virulence of the systemically pathogenic fungi. - Lorraine Friedman.

Serological grouping of the Nocardias; supported by Office of Naval Research grant. - Mr. Schneidau.

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

Mycological research carried out at the Dept. of Bacteriology deals with Gelasinospora and Endogone. - E. Silver Keeping.

Medical Mycology is being carried out at the Provincial Lab. of Public Health of the U. of Alberta

University of Miami Marine Laboratory, Florida.
A study of the marine fungi of the Biscayne Bay area. Supported by an Office of Naval Research grant. - L. S. Reynolds, Sam Meyers.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
1) Studies in the genus Physoderma. Two research assistants. N.S.F. support;
2) Phycomycete flora of Gt. Britain (continuation of 1953 studies) Cambridge University, 1956 (second semester 1955-56). - F. K. Sparrow.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Studies initiated in 1949 on relationship between metabolism and morphogenesis in Blastocladiella are being continued. Two related new projects are also receiving some attention: 1) Cytology of Blastocladiella, 2) study of Cytoplasmic exchange without gametic copulation in Blastocladiella. - E. C. Cantino.

Universade do Recife, Brazil.
A general revision of all fungi of the family Micropeltaceae. - A. C. Batista.

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island.
1) Fungus Diseases of Turf Grasses. Outside grant funds about $4,000.
2) Forage Fungi in R. I.
3) Mechanisms of Wilt in trees caused by Systemic Fungi. About $10,000 annually in outside grant funds. - Frank L. Howard.

University of San Carlos, Sunnyside, Baguio, Phillipine Islands.
Production of new strains of Armillaria shitake, Pleurotus ostreatus and Armillaria campestris under Phillipine conditions.

University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.
1) Survey of Saskatchewan rodents for fungi.
2) Survey in Saskatchewan for systemic fungi in nature. Financed by a grant from the Saskatchewan Department of Health. - A. Bakerspigel.

University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia.
Ultraviolet absorption spectra of lichen substances. Supported by a Lalor Foundation Research Award. - Mason E. Hale, Jr.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
1) Investigations on growth and development in simple slime molds, including work on Labryrinthula and selected myxobacteria.
2) Heterokaryosis in Aspergillus and other saprophytic molds. - K. B. Raper

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Pathology of certain mycotic infections as studied by means of tissue culture techniques. - Leanor D. Haley.

XVI. MEDICAL MYCOLOGY

Communicable Disease Center, Chamblee, Georgia
The staff is devoted 100% to medical mycology. They have a staff of eight.

The District of Columbia General Hospital, Washington, D. C.
They are averaging over 1000 requests a year for Diagnostic Medical Mycology. This work is being done in the hospital's own mycology laboratory.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.
One course taught in the Department of Bacteriology with general course in fungi as prerequisite.

Michigan Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan.
Training in "Practical Diagnostic Mycology" offered in conjunction with Medical Technologist Training School through the year. Special training in "Practical Diagnostic Mycology" offered to foreign and domestic laboratory personnel by arrangement.

The International Symposium on Therapy of Fungus Infections was held in Los Angeles, California. It was sponsored by the U.C.L.A. Medical School and the Squibb Institute of Medical Research. The topic discussed was "Soil as the Natural Reservoir for Human Pathogenic Fungi".

Instituto Lillo, Argentina.
Dr. Federico Herrero has recently come back from a period of work with Dr. Conant, and continues work on medical mycology subjects. Dr. Descole and Singer help out occasionally advising researchers who work on medical mycological subjects.

Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
A 2 or 3 week course is given to second year medical students each year. The teaching is done by Dr. M. A. Gordon. The mycology diagnostic lab. serves the entire hospital center. No major research at present in this field.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
A course is being developed, and it will probably be offered for the 1st time at O. S. U. during 1956-57.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Courses are offered on mucroorganisms, their physiology, and their role in natural processes.

Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, Louisanna.
Four lectures and labs. for 2nd year Med. Students in Medical Microbiology Course. One course (1 semester) to tropical medicine and public health students (MPH curriculum). One short course for dermatology residents and division of grad. medicine by 2 staff members - Instructor (candidate for Ph. D. and Asst. Prof.)

University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
Research: Geotrichum; Haplosporangium; Hyphal fusions. (Under Dr. Wm. Carmichael).

University of Havana, Havana, Cuba.
Teaching and Research in Medical Mycology.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
Medical mycology continues to be taught each semester. A. J. Mix and N. M. McClung who teach the course have written a text, reproduced by the Student Book Store, which is used in the course. The approach is mycological rather than clinical.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.
A course in Medical Mycology is offered every spring term and occasionally in the summer session by Dr. E. S. Beneke.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
A course in Medical Mycology is offered in the University Hospital.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Course offered at Medical College in Omaha. Dr. Ray offers some lab. work and lectures on medical mycology in one of his classes in mycology given primarily for Bacteriologists.

Universidade do Recife, Brazil.
Major research on onychomycosis.

University of San Carlos, Sunnyside, Baguio, Phillipine Islands.
Research is being done on the Antimycotic and antibiotic effects of Phillipine local plant extracts.

University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.
1) Routine diagnosis of specimens submitted by physicians; 2) didactic courses to medical students and laboratory technicians.

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
Introduction to Medical Mycology - 2 week course for 2nd year medical students. Advanced course in Medical Mycology - open to medical students and graduate students. Research programs for candidates for the M.D., M.A., and Ph. D. programs. Staff of 4 mycologists and the Dept. of Microbiology.

XVII. INDUSTRIAL MYCOLOGY

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island.
No courses are taught, but cooperative research with industry amounts to over $10,000 each year; varying from development of mildew-preventing chemicals to the feeding of beetles on fungi in warehouses.

University of San Carlos, Sunnyside, Baguio, Phillipine Islands.
Production of champignon, chinese mushrooms and local mushrooms.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
Emphasized in a course entitled "Molds, Yeast, & Actinomycetes" (Bacteriology 134) which is given by Kenneth B. Raper during the second semester.

XVIII. NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

The American Mushroom Institute, a newly organized cooperative association of mushroom growers, is expanding rapidly (425 members) and is active in the promotion of mushroom merchandising and research. They have established a grant of $2,000 a year for three years at the Pennsylvania State University for the sutdy of "mummy" disease in commercial mushroom beds. -- Also newly organized is the Mushroom Canners' League which includes 16 active members representing about 90% of the canned mushroom production of the U. S. Their chief objective is to promote the use of canned mushrooms packed in this country.

The Botany Department of the University of Rhode Island will move during Christmas vacation into rebuilt Ranger Hall (Biological Science Building).

A cordial invitation is extended to any mycologist passing through Cincinnati, to visit the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center and see the various types of research being conducted in all types of water and air pollution and sanitation.

A number of courses of direct interest to mycologists are given at the institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University.

The long-awaited addition to Birge Hall on the University of Wisconsin campus is finally under construction. When completed in 1957, this will provide much improved quarters for mycology and other branches of Botany at Madison.

Some half-time research assistantships and teaching assistantships will be open for the academic year, 1956-57, beginning either July 1st or Sept. 15, 1956 at the University of Wisconsin. Major concentration leading to M.S. or Ph. D. degrees may be taken in either the Bacteriology or the Botany Department. Application should be received by Jan or Feb., 1956.

XIX. VACANCIES FOR MYCOLOGICALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL

University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island.
We are planning on hiring two full time research men by January 1, if possible. Trained in nematology-mycology-pathology. F. L. Howard.

Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco 15, California.
Medical Mycologist to work at Stanford University School of Medicine. Contact Dr. Lowell A. Rantz, Department of Medicine, Stanford University. School of Medicine, San Francisco, California. C. Halde.

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
We are looking for an experienced research technologist in mycology. Must be familiar with tissue culture techniques. L. D. Haley.

XX. RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Const. J. Alexopoulos was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Botany at the State University of Iowa. The appointment becomes effective in the summer of 1956.

Chester R. Benjamin joined the staff of the Culture Collection Unit in July, after receiving his Ph. D. degree under Professor G. W. Martin at the State University of Iowa. Dr. Benjamin's interest are in taxonomy of fungi. His thesis title was "Ascocarps of Aspergillus and Penicillium."

Mr. William C. Denison has accepted a teaching position in the Department of Biology at Swarthmore College.

Lorraine Friedman has recently joined the Faculty of Tulan Medical School as Assistant Professor (medical mycologist) in the Department of Microbiology. She was formerly at the Department of Bacteriology (Naval Biological Lab.) at the University of California, Berkeley.

Jasper H. B. Garner is now teaching General Biology as the Botany representative at the University of Nebraska. He received his Ph. D. at the State University of Iowa, August, 1955, under Dr. Martin.

M. A. Gordon was appointed Assistant Professor of Mycology, Department of Bacteriology Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C. He is in charge of the Mycology Laboratory, engaged in diagnosis, teaching and research.

Carlyn Halde has resigned from her position as Mycologist in the Department of Medicine, Stanford University, in order to join the Division of Dermatology at the U.C.L.A. Medical School in Los Angeles.

Mason E. Hale joined the staff of the Biology Department at West Virginia University in September. He was previously at the University of Wichita, Kansas.

Paul R. Harding, Jr., formerly at Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, is now at the Quality Maintenance and Improvement Section, Biological Sciences Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Field Laboratory, Pomona, California

Dr. Robert W. Lichtwardt has accepted a position as Research Associate in the Botany and Plant Pathology Section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa. He has been a National Science Foundation Post doctoral Fellow the past year.

Martin A. Rosinski, who received the Ph. D. degree from Cornell University in September, 1955, was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Botany at the University of Maine.

Dr. Francis V. Ranzoni, formerly Assistant Research Botanist, Department of Botany, University of California, has joined the Department of Plant Sciences at Vassar College as Assistant Professor of Botany.

John A. Schmitt, Jr., formerly of the University of Mississippi was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

W. W. Scott, formerly of the University of Michigan, is now an Associate Professor of Botany, Virginia Polytechnical Institute.

Robert Shaffer who completed work for his Ph. D. degree at Cornell University late in July, became an instructor in the Department of Botany of the University of Chicago on September 1.

Edmund E. Tylutki was appointed Acting Assistant Professor at the State College of Washington for the second semester 1955-56 to fill a temporary vacancy created by Dr. C. Gardner Shaw's leave of absence. Dr. Tylutki received his Ph. D. degree in November, 1955 in the laboratory of Dr. C. J. Alexopoulos and Dr. G. B. Wilson at Michigan State University. His thesis was a genetic study of Golasinospora calospora var. autostoira.

XXI. RETIREMENTS

Dr. W. S. Beach, Professor of Plant Pathology Research, retired this past summer after 37 years of service in the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at the Pennsylvania State University. His long interest in fungi was centered particularly in those causing certain diseases of tobacco, turf grasses, tomatoes, and mushrooms.

Dr G. W Martin, Professor and Head of the Department of Botany at the State University of Iowa, retired in July. He is making satisfactory recovery from a recent heart attack and expects to carry on at reduced speed for many years.

XXII. VISITING SCIENTISTS

Professor Floriano P. de Almeida, from Sao Paulo, and Professor Verlande D. Silveira, from Rio de Janeiro, visited the Institute de Micologia at the Universidade do Recife, in Brazil.

Dr. John T. Bonner, Professor of Biology at Princeton University spent a few days in the Departments of Bacteriology and Botany at the University of Wisconsin in October. He presented a lecture entitled "Differentiation in Cellular Slime Molds."

Dr. Ernst Brandenburg, Julius Liebig University, Giessen, Germany is visiting for a few months at the University of California at Berkeley working on deficiency diseases of plants.

Dr. Leonard Broadbent, Rothamsted Experiment Station, England was also at Berkeley for a few weeks working on plant virus transmission.

Edward C. Cantino and E. A. Horenstein spent the summer months at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Long Island, where they pursued their studies of Blastocladiella with the use of radioactive tracers.

Professor R. Ciferri will carry on his research at the Instituto de Micologia, Recife, Brazil for three months beginning February 1956.

Dr. Vincent Cochrane, Professor of Biology, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, is spending the fall semester at the University of California at Berkeley as Research Associate in Plant Pathology.

Dr. Peter Day of John Innes Horticultural Institution, London, England, visited the Department of Bacteriology of the University of Alberta on his way to the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and discussed genetics of Gelasinospora.

Dr. E. Drouhet, Institut Pasteur, visiting at the Mycology Laboratory, Cincinnati General Hospital, spent several afternoons in the Mycology Laboratory, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, using micromanipulator equipment in an attempt to isolate into pure culture giant yeast cells of Histoplasma capsulatum.

M. Drouhet visited the Department of Microbiology, at Yale University on his way back to the Institut Pasteur.

Dr. Harry Eagle of N. I. H. visited the Department of Microbiology at the Tulane Medical School.

Dr. Chester W. Emmons visited the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center Mycology Laboratory in Cincinnati on his return from the Industrial Microbiology Institute at Purdue. He presented a lecture on mycoses to members of the staff of the Center. In the afternoon he visited the Mycology Laboratory at the Cincinnati General Hospital where an interesting discussion on medical mycology problems was engaged in with Dr. Jan Schwarz and Dr. Drouhet. Dr. Emmons was also a visitor at the D. C. General Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Emeritus Professor E. M. Gilbert spent a few days on the University of Wisconsin campus in October, stopping off enroute to his winter quarters in San Marcos, Texas.

Dr. Stanley J. Hughes was due back in Ottawa, Ontario about November 15th, after about 8 months in Europe spent in examining specimens in many important herbaria. From his periodic letters back home, it appears that not a few names will get the axe in short order.

Dr. J. Lodder, outstanding yeast taxonomist of Delft, Holland, will study at the Northern Utilization Research Branch between January 1 and April 1, 1956. An informal program of 1 day duration is anticipated toward the end of her

stay to give an opportunity to all persons who would like to meet Dr. Lodder. Interested persons should write Dr. Wickerham, Fermentation Division, Northern Regional Research Lab., Peoria 5, Illinois.

Professor G. W. Martin visited the laboratories and herbarium at the University of Wisconsin early in the summer.

Dr. Marie B. Morrow, University of Texas, visited the Botany and Plant Pathology Division, Ottawa, Ontario, in August.

Dr. Rene Pomerleau of the Forest Biology Laboratory, in Quebec, visited the College of Forestry in Syracuse, New York, on October 4, 1955.

Dr. Miguel Rubio-Huertos of the Instituto de Edafologia, Madrid is Research Associate in Plant Pathology, University of California, Berkeley, for the fall semester, He is working on viruses.

Dr. Heinz Seeliger, of the Hygiene Institute of Bonn University visited the Michigan Department of Health in Lansing, Michigan in June. He was also a visitor at the Tulane Medical School, in the Mycology section.

The Society of Industrial Microbiologists group toured the Michigan Department of Health Laboratories as a part of A.I.B.S. meetings.

Dr. F. K. Sparrow will spend the second semester, 1955-56 at Cambridge University for further investigations of the Phycomycete flora of Great Britain.

Dr. Alfonso Trejos, Director, Bacteriology Labs. of the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Costa Rica, paid a visit to the Communicable Disease Center in Chamblee, Georgia.

Dr. J. H. P. van der Want, Institute for Phytopathological Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands, was at Berkeley as Research Associate from June to October 1955 working on viruses.

Dr. E. van Slogteren, of the Insitute for Bulb Research, Lisse, the Netherlands, visited the Department of Plant Pathology at Berkeley for several days in November.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman spent six weeks last summer in Italy and France attending certain conferences on the nature, activities, and use of actinomycin.

Dr. A. L. Welden spent two months with the New York Botanical Garden in the summer, working on Thelephoraceae.

A number of eminent microbiologists from Europe and from Asia, visited the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University.

Various members of the M. S. A., who were attending the A.I.B.S. meetings in September, dropped in on Dr. E. A. Bessey of Michigan State University.

XXIII. HONORS, DEGREES, PROMOTIONS, INVITATION LECTURES

A. Bakerspigel was the recipient of a Professional Training Grant to continue Ph. D. training under Dr. Robinow, at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

A. Chaves Batista, A. Fernandes Vital, H. Silva Maia, I. Hollanda Lima and I. Costa Alegrim, all of the Universidade do Recife, Brazil, spoke to the 7th National Congress for the Advancement of Science, last July.

Professor Dow V. Baxter presented his lecture, "Icelandic Saga" at the Explorers Club, New York City last Spring and shortly before his leaving for his 16th foray to Alaska. "Icelandic Saga" deals with his search for resupinate polypores of the North and his inspections of North American trees planted in Iceland from various Alaskan sources. A part of his lecture is to appear in Pacific Discovery.

E. S. Beneke, of Michigan State University, delivered an invitation lecture on "Mycotic Infections" in Rice Auditorium at the Indiana Medical Center and Public Health Department at the National Convention of the American Medical Technologists, on July 1, 1955.

A. L. Carrion delivered a lecture at the annual meeting of the American Dermatological Association, Belleview - Biltmore Hotel, Belleair, Florida, on April 19: Sporotrichosis. Special Reference: A Revision of So-called Sporotrichum gougerotii (Dr. Margarita Silva, Ph. D, Collaborator).

Alvin Coleman, Senior Diagnostic Bacteriologist, received M. S. degree in Bacteriology (minor Mycology) from Michigan State University in June.

Harold T. Cook was promoted to Agricultural Administrater and Head of Quality Maintenance and Improvement Section, Biological Sciences Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture in Maryland.

Ellis F. Darley of the University of California, Riverside, California, was promoted from an Assistant Plant Pathologist to an Associate Plant Pathologist.

Wm. Bridge Cooke of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, presented a paper: "The Role of Fungi in the Biological Treatment of Organic Wastes" at the Gordon Research Conference on Stream Sanitation, Kimball-Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire.

Dr. B. O. Dodge, of the New York Botanical Garden, was elected a Foreign Member of the Linnean Society of London in March 1955.

Claire Engle, of the Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, received her M. Sc.

C. W. Emmons was guest lecturer at the Western New York Chest Conference at Lockport, New York on November 10, 1955.

Lorraine Friedman of the Department of Microbiology at the Tulane Medical School, received a Lederle Medical Faculty Award.

F. J. Gregory, of the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University, received his Ph. D.

Herbert Hasencleve,, Ph. D., and Albert P. McKee, M. D., both of the Department of Bacteriology, State University of Iowa, spoke to the North Central Branch Meeting of the Society of American Bacteriology, in Madison, Wisconsin, on October 14, 1955, on: "Dual Fungus Infection in a Human: Candida albicans and Cryptococcus Neoforms."

Dr. M. L. Littman, Research Associate, Department of Microbiology, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York: "Antimycotic effect of chlorquinaldol" paper presented at New York Academy of Sciences, Mycology Section.

Professor A. J. Mix, of the Botany Department at the University of Kansas, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science Degree by his alma mater, Hamilton College, in June, 1955.

Dr. Harry H. Murashiki, Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Hawaii, is Resident Associate in Plant Pathology at the University of California at Berkeley this year. He is on a Guggenheim Fellowship working on orchid viruses.

Dr. Lindsay S. Olive was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to study the Fungi of the Society Islands. From February 15 to September 1, 1956, his address will be: Papeete, Tahiti.

Dr. Ray of the University of Nebraska, gave a lecture to science teachers of Nebraska High Schools on Fungi.

Emanuel D. Rudolph, of Wellesley College, received his Ph. D. in Botany in June 1955 from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. Carl Schaffner of the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University, who is now Assistant Professor, presented a paper on "Mycothricin, a new basic antibiotic of the streptothricin group" before the International Biochemical Congress, in Brussels, Belgium.

At the annual meeting of the New York Botanical Garden on May 24, 1955, the Garden's Distinguished Service Award was given to Dr. Fred J. Seaver, with the following citation:

> Dr. Fred Jay Seaver, mycologist, through a lifetime devoted to his chosen science has left it and his colleagues forever in his debt. From his fifty years of study of the classification of the fungi have come major works fundamental to the study of three great groups of these organisms, the Pezizales, Helotiales, and Hypocreales. His collections and treatments of the fungi of a number of tropical islands provide our principal source of mycological understanding of these areas. As an editor of the journal Mycologia for nearly forty years and its Editor-in-Chief for twenty-one, he preserved and developed for the mycologists of the world one of their chief means of

scientific communication, one that without his steady guidance would long ago have been discontinued. As Curator and Head Curator of the Garden's herbaria he has made available to successive generations of investigators the unique riches of its collections. Had there been no Dr. Seaver, American mycology would have been not only different, but measurably less.

Dr. Rolf Singer became head of the Botany Department of the Instituto Miguel Lillo, on January 1, 1955.

Dr. Charles Gardner Shaw, of the Department of Plant Pathology, State College of Washington, has received a grant of $250.00 from the Society of the Sigma Xi and a grant of $846.00 from the American Academy of Arts & Sciences in connection with his sabbatical leave for the period February through August 1956.

Dr. Fred Sparrow was in the Botany Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania on May 12, 1955 and talked to them about "Some Phycomycetes I Have Known."

Professor E. C. Stakman, University of Minnesota, was appointed Hitchcock Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and gave a series of lectures there between November 15, and December 5, 1955.

Mr. A. R. Teixeira, of the Instituto de Botanica, Brazil, who is doing a revision of the genera of Polyporaceae, received a bursary from the British Consul to spend six months in England (July to December, 1955) to study type material in the Kew Herbarium. He is doing most of the work at the Botany School, in Cambridge, with the help of Mr. E. J. H. Corner, mainly in respect to the hypbal analysis of the specimens in study. -- Mr. Teixeira has also received a fellowship from the "John Simon Guggenheim Memmorial Foundation" to come to the United States to continue his research on pore fungi at the New York Botanical Garden, and Columbia University.

Dr. Neal A. Weber, Professor of Biology at Swarthmore College, is spending a sabbatical year in Dr. Kenneth Raper's laboratory. His particular interests center upon fungus-cultivating ants and his researches are directed toward the identification of the fungi which comprise the "Fungus Gardens" and toward a better understanding of how and why the ants are able to cultivate these preferentially in competition with the soil microflora.

Dr. Lynferd J. Wickerham, zymologist, and Dr. Harlow H. Hall of Northern Utilization Research Branch received awards for their scientific contributions presented at the Centennial Celebration of Michigan State University.

George A. Zentmyer of the University of California was promoted from associate plant pathologist, to plant pathologist.

A. W. Ziegler of the Department of Botany of Florida State University, was promoted from Associate Professor to Professor on July 1, 1955.

The following members of the Society delivered addresses before the Division of Mycology, New York Academy of Sciences on the dates indicated:

March 25, 1955 - Dr. E. B. Gardner, Boston University, Conidiophore Elongation in Aspergillus gigantcus.

April 22, 1955 - Dr. H. L. Barnett, W. Virginia University, Oak Wilt and the Pathogen, Endoconidiophora fagaccarum.

May 27, 1955 - Dr. John R. Raper, Harvard University, Heterokaryosis: a substitute for sex in fungi.

October 28, 1955 - Dr. James G. Horsfall, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Effect of synthetic compounds on sporulation of Monilinia fructicola.

XXIV. OTHER NEWS ABOUT MEMBERS

A Mycological Foray was held at the Pack Demonstration Forest at Warrensburg, New York, a property of the N. Y. S. College of Forestry. Among the 11 persons present, were R. P. Korf, J. L. Lowe, Mildred K. Noble, and E. Ogden, State Botanist of New York.

Harold T. Cook is one of 93 Naval and Marine Reserve Officers selected to attend "Senior Reserve Officers Course" and Global Strategy Discussions at Naval War College in June, 1955. He has been in the Naval Reserve since 1942, and hold the rank of Commander since 1953.

F. L. Howard and B. Champlin, both of the University of Rhode Island, filed a patent on "Broad Spectrum" fungicide formulation for turf disease.

Mrs. L. M. Massey passed away suddenly in August near the Massey's summer home in Maine. To Dr. Massey of the Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University, we extend our deepest sympathy.

John M. Roberts' title of "Mycologist" is to be changed to "Public Health Diagnostic Laboratory Scientist" at the Michigan Department of Health in Lansing, Michigan.

Marjorie E. Swift, formerly of the American Cyanamid Company, has been transferred to the Mycology Laboratory at Lederle Laboratories, Pear River, New York, as of November 1.

W. Taber, formerly of the Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University, is now at the Prairo Regional Laboratories, Canada.

A. C. Tarjan and F. L. Howard were issued a patent on Dutch Elm Disease chemotherapy. Both are from the University of Rhode Island.

Dr. Abraham Widra is now affiliated with the Department of Bacteriology, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, as medical mycologist.

A. W. Ziegler is acting-head of the Department of Botany at Florida State University.

XXV. THE F_1 - 2 : 3

Ladies First:

A daughter, Dona Lynn, was born to Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Atkinson, of St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada.

A daughter, Ellen Elizabeth, was born to Mr. & Mrs. William H. Brandt on October 7, 1955, in Wooster, Ohio.

The Gentlemen:

A fourth child, a boy, Richard, was born to Mr. & Mrs. Imshaug, on September 19, 1955. Henry A. Imshaug is in the Department of Botany, University of Idaho.

A second son, Ethan Tecumseh, was born to Mr. & Mrs. Vishniac on September 29, 1955. Dr. Helen Simpson Vishniac is with Yale University.

A son, James Mark Whitehead, was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Whitehead, University of Missouri, on September 3, 1955.

XXVI. IN RETROSPECT,

or

A FUNGUS VIEWS MYCOLOGISTS

By Dr. A. Mykes

Through years of association with mycologists we fungi have learned much about them. Keys are not necessary for the specific separation of mycologists since all belong to the same heterothallic genus, Homo, and since it is generally recognized that the genus is constituted of only two species, sapiens and ignoramus. We have found that, in reality, the only morphological difference between them as revealed by critical study of the types, is thickness of the skulls. Moreover, since the data from examination of a large number of specimens, when statistically analyzed, reveals complete intergradation, we are convinced that these two species should be merged into one. In keeping with the law of priority the latter name, therefore, must be employed, thereby relagating the former to synonomy.

Our observations have also shown that mycologists are either acidic (sour-pussic) or basic (caustic) in reaction, only occasional specimens being neutral. Furthermore, their normal habitat is either in laboratories or in herbaria where they spend their days and nights with trivia and minutiae. Some take a fiendish delight in placing us in solitary confinement, in test tubes, under conditions as insanitary as those of the Dark Hole of Calcutta, in giving us monotonous, unpalatable diets against which we rebel with every gram of our mute energy, and in peering unabashed into the details of our most private lives. By them, each of us is christened with at least two epithets, but more often a multiplicity of them, and in addition, is described in language that would not be hurled against the dog that bites, or a favorite mother-in-law, nor be tolerated either by sailors, troopers, or mule-drivers.

Occasionally one of these mycologists, when at last he tires of his own company, ventures afield to pillage, or as he says, to collect. His trail is marked by devastation and up-rootings of a type that identifies the perpetrator with certainty, although it has, at times, been mistaken for that produced by a somewhat related mammal, the hog. If he chances to discover one of our happy family groups, he rudely snatches us out of our cozy home, separates us from those nearest and dearest, crushes us into insensibility in a plant press, allows us to perish from thirst, or else more mercifully places us in some Dantean inferno in his laboratory where death soon ensues, and we are mummified, but of an appearance as unnatural as that of King Tut. If it should happen that he finds us ensconsed on some plant that he uses for his own selfish interests, our presence is promptly revealed to a gang of renegade mycologists, who disclaim their parentage and call themselves phytopathologists. By this latter group we are regarded as outlaws, and our extinction is their zeal by all means foul or fair, but usually by subjection to some vile and poisonous spray or dust, or else to some nauseating lethal gas.

The mycologist soothes his own vanity by calling us simple. We are all of one social stratum whether we associate ourselves with the lowly Lemna or the giant Sequoia. For the reason that he does not comprehend our food habits, he calls us degraded creatures. We have carefully adapted our lives, however, to those of all other creatures, and ours would surely be a world of peace and harmony were there no mycologists. They are our worst enemies, our worst pests, for they wantonly destroy us by the millions. Do we bear them any ill-will, malice, or hatred? No. For they will eventually become our meat and we together with our posterity will continue to live and to make this old world an increasingly better place for fungi everywhere.